



## hypercholesterolemia

Hypercholesterolemia is a condition characterized by very high levels of cholesterol in the blood. Cholesterol is a waxy, fat-like substance that is produced in the body and obtained from foods that come from animals (particularly egg yolks, meat, poultry, fish, and dairy products). The body needs this substance to build cell membranes, make certain hormones, and produce compounds that aid in fat digestion. Too much cholesterol, however, increases a person's risk of developing heart disease.

People with hypercholesterolemia have a high risk of developing a form of heart disease called coronary artery disease. This condition occurs when excess cholesterol in the bloodstream is deposited in the walls of blood vessels, particularly in the arteries that supply blood to the heart (coronary arteries). The abnormal buildup of cholesterol forms clumps (plaque) that narrow and harden artery walls. As the clumps get bigger, they can clog the arteries and restrict the flow of blood to the heart. The buildup of plaque in coronary arteries causes a form of chest pain called angina and greatly increases a person's risk of having a heart attack.

Inherited forms of hypercholesterolemia can also cause health problems related to the buildup of excess cholesterol in other tissues. If cholesterol accumulates in tendons, it causes characteristic growths called tendon xanthomas. These growths most often affect the Achilles tendons and tendons in the hands and fingers. Yellowish cholesterol deposits under the skin of the eyelids are known as xanthelasmata. Cholesterol can also accumulate at the edges of the clear, front surface of the eye (the cornea), leading to a gray-colored ring called an arcus cornealis.

### Frequency

More than 34 million American adults have elevated blood cholesterol levels (higher than 240 mg/dL). Inherited forms of hypercholesterolemia, which cause even higher levels of cholesterol, occur less frequently. The most common inherited form of high cholesterol is called familial hypercholesterolemia. This condition affects about 1 in 500 people in most countries. Familial hypercholesterolemia occurs more frequently in certain populations, including Afrikaners in South Africa, French Canadians, Lebanese, and Finns.

### Genetic Changes

Mutations in the *APOB*, *LDLR*, *LDLRAP1*, and *PCSK9* genes cause hypercholesterolemia.

High blood cholesterol levels typically result from a combination of genetic and environmental risk factors. Lifestyle choices including diet, exercise, and tobacco

smoking strongly influence the amount of cholesterol in the blood. Additional factors that impact cholesterol levels include a person's gender, age, and health problems such as diabetes and obesity. A small percentage of all people with high cholesterol have an inherited form of hypercholesterolemia. The most common cause of inherited high cholesterol is a condition known as familial hypercholesterolemia, which results from mutations in the *LDLR* gene.

The *LDLR* gene provides instructions for making a protein called a low-density lipoprotein receptor. This type of receptor binds to particles called low-density lipoproteins (LDLs), which are the primary carriers of cholesterol in the blood. By removing low-density lipoproteins from the bloodstream, these receptors play a critical role in regulating cholesterol levels. Some *LDLR* mutations reduce the number of low-density lipoprotein receptors produced within cells. Other mutations disrupt the receptors' ability to remove low-density lipoproteins from the bloodstream. As a result, people with mutations in the *LDLR* gene have very high levels of blood cholesterol. As the excess cholesterol circulates through the bloodstream, it is deposited abnormally in tissues such as the skin, tendons, and arteries that supply blood to the heart.

Less commonly, hypercholesterolemia can be caused by mutations in the *APOB*, *LDLRAP1*, or *PCSK9* gene. Changes in the *APOB* gene result in a form of inherited hypercholesterolemia known as familial defective apolipoprotein B-100 (FDB). *LDLRAP1* mutations are responsible for another type of inherited high cholesterol, autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia (ARH). Proteins produced from the *APOB*, *LDLRAP1*, and *PCSK9* genes are essential for the normal function of low-density lipoprotein receptors. Mutations in any of these genes prevent the cell from making functional receptors or alter the receptors' function. Hypercholesterolemia results when low-density lipoprotein receptors are unable to remove cholesterol from the blood effectively.

Researchers are working to identify and characterize additional genes that may influence cholesterol levels and the risk of heart disease in people with hypercholesterolemia.

## **Inheritance Pattern**

Most cases of high cholesterol are not caused by a single inherited condition, but result from a combination of lifestyle choices and the effects of variations in many genes.

Inherited forms of hypercholesterolemia resulting from mutations in the *LDLR*, *APOB*, or *PCSK9* gene have an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance. Autosomal dominant inheritance means one copy of an altered gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the disorder. An affected person typically inherits one altered copy of the gene from an affected parent and one normal copy of the gene from the other parent.

Rarely, a person with familial hypercholesterolemia is born with two mutated copies of the *LDLR* gene. This situation occurs when the person has two affected parents,

each of whom passes on one altered copy of the gene. The presence of two *LDLR* mutations results in a more severe form of hypercholesterolemia that usually appears in childhood.

When hypercholesterolemia is caused by mutations in the *LDLRAP1* gene, the condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern. Autosomal recessive inheritance means the condition results from two altered copies of the gene in each cell. The parents of an individual with autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia each carry one copy of the altered gene, but their blood cholesterol levels are usually in the normal range.

## Other Names for This Condition

- Elevated cholesterol

## Diagnosis & Management

### Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: Familial hypercholesterolemia  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0020445/>
- Genetic Testing Registry: Hypercholesterolemia, autosomal dominant, 3  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1863551/>
- Genetic Testing Registry: Hypercholesterolemia, autosomal dominant, type B  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1704417/>
- Genetic Testing Registry: Hypercholesterolemia, autosomal recessive  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1863512/>

### Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- GeneReview: Familial Hypercholesterolemia  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK174884>
- Genomics Education Programme (UK)  
<https://www.genomicseducation.hee.nhs.uk/resources/genetic-conditions-factsheets/item/77-familial-hypercholesterolaemia>
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Familial hypercholesterolemia  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000392.htm>
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: High blood cholesterol and triglycerides  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000403.htm>
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Xanthoma  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001447.htm>
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) Physician Guide  
<http://nordphysicianguides.org/homozygous-familial-hypercholesterolemia/>

### General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests  
<https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html>
- Drug Therapy  
<https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html>
- Genetic Counseling  
<https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html>
- Palliative Care  
<https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html>
- Surgery and Rehabilitation  
<https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html>

### **Additional Information & Resources**

#### MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Familial hypercholesterolemia  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000392.htm>
- Encyclopedia: High blood cholesterol and triglycerides  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000403.htm>
- Encyclopedia: Xanthoma  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001447.htm>
- Health Topic: Cholesterol  
<https://medlineplus.gov/cholesterol.html>
- Health Topic: Lipid Metabolism Disorders  
<https://medlineplus.gov/lipidmetabolismdisorders.html>

#### Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Familial hypercholesterolemia  
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10416/familial-hypercholesterolemia>

#### Additional NIH Resources

- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute  
<https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/hbc/>

#### Educational Resources

- Cleveland Clinic Health Information Center  
<http://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/cholesterol>
- Disease InfoSearch: Familial Hypercholesterolemia  
<http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Familial+Hypercholesterolemia/2746>

- KidsHealth from the Nemours Foundation  
<http://kidshealth.org/en/parents/cholesterol.html>
- MalaCards: hypercholesterolemia, familial  
[http://www.malacards.org/card/hypercholesterolemia\\_familial](http://www.malacards.org/card/hypercholesterolemia_familial)
- Merck Manual of Medical Information, Second Home Edition  
<http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/hormonal-and-metabolic-disorders/cholesterol-disorders/overview-of-cholesterol-and-lipid-disorders>
- My46 Trait Profile  
<https://www.my46.org/trait-document?trait=Familial%20Hypercholesterolemia&type=profile>
- Orphanet: Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia  
[http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC\\_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=406](http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=406)

#### Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- American Heart Association  
[http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/CholestrolATH\\_UCM\\_001089\\_SubHomePage.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/Conditions/Cholesterol/CholestrolATH_UCM_001089_SubHomePage.jsp)
- Make Early Diagnosis to Prevent Early Death (MEDPED)  
<http://www.medped.org/>
- National Organization for Rare Disorders  
<https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/familial-hypercholesterolemia/>
- Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center  
<http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/conghart.html>

#### GeneReviews

- Familial Hypercholesterolemia  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK174884>

#### ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov  
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22familial+hypercholesterolemia%22>

#### Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Hypercholesterolemia,+Familial%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28hypercholesterolemia%5BTI%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+720+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

## OMIM

- HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA, AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT, 3  
<http://omim.org/entry/603776>
- HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA, AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT, TYPE B  
<http://omim.org/entry/144010>
- HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA, AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE  
<http://omim.org/entry/603813>
- HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA, FAMILIAL  
<http://omim.org/entry/143890>

## **Sources for This Summary**

- Austin MA, Hutter CM, Zimmern RL, Humphries SE. Familial hypercholesterolemia and coronary heart disease: a HuGE association review. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2004 Sep 1;160(5):421-9. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15321838>
- Austin MA, Hutter CM, Zimmern RL, Humphries SE. Genetic causes of monogenic heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia: a HuGE prevalence review. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2004 Sep 1;160(5):407-20. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15321837>
- Civeira F; International Panel on Management of Familial Hypercholesterolemia. Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia. *Atherosclerosis*. 2004 Mar;173(1):55-68. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15177124>
- Marais AD, Firth JC, Blom DJ. Homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia and its management. *Semin Vasc Med*. 2004 Feb;4(1):43-50. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15199432>
- Soutar AK, Naoumova RP. Autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia. *Semin Vasc Med*. 2004 Aug;4(3):241-8. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15630633>
- Yuan G, Wang J, Hegele RA. Heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia: an underrecognized cause of early cardiovascular disease. *CMAJ*. 2006 Apr 11;174(8):1124-9. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16606962>  
*Free article on PubMed Central:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1421462/>
- van Aalst-Cohen ES, Jansen AC, de Jongh S, de Sauvage Nolting PR, Kastelein JJ. Clinical, diagnostic, and therapeutic aspects of familial hypercholesterolemia. *Semin Vasc Med*. 2004 Feb;4(1):31-41. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15199431>

---

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/hypercholesterolemia>

Reviewed: March 2007

Published: March 21, 2017

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications  
U.S. National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health  
Department of Health & Human Services